

porting, should come before the Committee of Supply; but did not like such arrangement as if one were broken through another might be. Let the grant be brought before the House and be passed by a solemn vote. He was not accusing Mr. Ward of partiality, but with stating that which was not the case. He had read in a late number of the Sentinel, that he opposed the Bill relative to the Gloucester Mining Association, but which he was only opposed to so far as it extended to the County of Restigouche. He agreed with the learned member for York, that the speeches could not be reported at length; but at present he complained of the Reporter's ignorance and incompetence. The discussion he said had taken a wide range, and he was surprised to hear that the Resolution which appeared on the Journals, was passed to get rid of Mr. Blach.

Mr. STREET said the statement relative to the proceedings on the Mining Company's Bill, had done the learned member for Restigouche injury in the northern section of the Province; because it had induced the belief that he had opposed the Bill.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, February 20.

On motion of Mr. Street, Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill in amendment of the Civil List Act.

Read a third time as engrossed, a bill relating to Buoy and Beacon in the Harbour of Shediac, in the County of Westmorland. Resolved that the bill do pass.

Read a third time as engrossed, a Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland to erect a Lock up House in the Town of Chatham, in the said county. Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Read a third time as engrossed, a bill to impose a Tax on Wilderness Lands, for the improvement of Roads. Resolved, That the bill do pass.

To the Lieutenant Governor the following sums:—£30 in aid of a public conveyance from the Bend of Peticodiac to Shediac. £30 for the purpose of encouraging a Stage between Dalhousie and Campbelltown. £—for the purpose of enabling his Excellency to provide for the expenses of Doctor Abraham Gesner, in 1841, in continuing the Geological Survey of the Province. Upon the question for sustaining the Resolution, the committee divided as follows—Yeas 18, Nays 6—Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative. The question was then taken for filling up the blank with £150. Whereupon the committee again divided as follows—Yeas 9, Nays 14—When it was decided in the negative. The question was then taken upon filling up the blank with the sum of £250, when the committee again divided as follows—Yeas 15, Nays 9. The blank was filled up with the said sum of £250.

Resolved, That the sum of £300, granted in the year 1837 to assist individual subscription towards removing a sunken ship in the mouth of the Harbour of Bathurst, be reappropriated as follows, that is to say:—for erecting a Bridge over Middle River, at the Head of Bathurst Harbour, and completing the Road towards the said Harbour from the Widow White's to Little River Mills.

A message from the Legislative Council. Mr. Miller, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to the Bill for the better and more effectual securing the navigation of the River Miramichi, in the county of Northumberland, and to protect the Fisheries in the said River, without making any amendments thereto.

Read a third time as engrossed, a Bill relating to Debtors and Creditors. Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Mr. Street moved for leave to bring in a Bill to extend the provisions of the Laws now in force, made for preventing the encumbering or filling up the Harbours and Rivers. And upon the question, that the rule of the House for limiting the time for bringing in bills, be in this instance complied with, and leave granted to bring in the bill, it was decided in the negative.

European News.

BY THE BRITANNIA.

From London Papers to the 1st, and Liverpool to the 4th February, received by the above named vessel.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, Jan. 26.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was opened this day by Her Majesty in person. At a quarter past 2 o'clock her Majesty, preceded by the heralds and great officers of state, entered the House; all the peers and peeresses rising, and remained standing until desired by her Majesty to be seated. Her Majesty directed the Usher of the Black Rod, Sir Augustus Clifford, to summon the House of Commons to the bar. His Royal Highness Prince Albert who wore a Field Marshal's uniform, entered with the royal procession, and took his seat in the chair of state prepared for him on the left of the throne. The Speaker, in his state robes, attended by an immense body of members, having appeared at the bar, the Lord

Chancellor, on his knee, handed the speech to the Queen, which Her Majesty read in her usual clear and distinct manner.

SPEECH:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have the satisfaction to receive from Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to maintain peace.

The posture of affairs in the Levant had long been a cause of uneasiness and a course of danger to the general tranquillity; with a view to avert the evils which a continuance of that state of things was calculated to occasion, I concluded with the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan a convention, intended to effect a pacification of the Levant; to maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, and thereby to afford additional security to the peace of Europe.

I have given directions that this convention should be laid before you.

I rejoice to be able to inform you that the measures which have been adopted in execution of these engagements have been attended with signal success; and I trust that the object which the contending parties had in view are on the eve of being accomplished.

In the course of these transactions, my naval force have co-operated with those of the Emperor of Austria, and with the land and sea forces of the Sultan, and have displayed upon all occasions their accustomed gallantry and skill.

Having deemed it necessary to send to the Coast of China a naval and military Force, to demand reparation and redress for injuries inflicted upon some of my subjects, and for indignities offered to an agent of my crown, I at the same time appointed Plenipotentiaries to treat upon these matters with the Government.

The Plenipotentiaries were by last accounts in negotiation with the Government of China; and it will be a source of much gratification to me if that Government shall be induced, by its own sense of justice, to bring these matters to a speedy settlement by an amicable arrangement.

Serious differences have arisen between Spain and Portugal about the execution of a treaty concluded by those powers in 1835 for regulating the navigation of the Douro. But both parties have accepted my mediation, and I hope to be able to effect the reconciliation between them upon terms honorable to both.

I have concluded with the Argentine Republic, and with the Republic of Hayti treaties for the suppression of the slave trade which I have directed to be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I have directed the estimate of the year to be laid before you.

However sensible of the importance of adhering to the principles of economy, I feel it to be my duty to recommend that adequate provision be made for the exigencies of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen, Measures will be submitted to you without delay, which have for their object the more speedy and effectual administration of justice. The vital importance of this subject is sufficient to insure for it your early and most serious consideration.

The powers of the Commissioners appointed under the Act for the Amendment of the Laws relating to the Poor expire at the termination of the present year. I feel assured that you will earnestly direct your attention to enactments which so deeply concern the interests of the community.

It is always with entire confidence that I recur to the advice and assistance of my Parliament. I place my reliance upon your wisdom, loyalty, and patriotism and I humbly implore of Divine Providence, that all your Councils may be so directed as to advance the great interests of morality and religion, to promote by enlightened Legislation, the welfare and happiness of all classes of my subjects.

As soon as the Queen had concluded the Speech, her Majesty was handed from the Throne, and accompanied by Prince Albert, she left the House in the same form as upon her entrance.

Liverpool Mail, Feb. 4.

The Ionian Islands.—The Augsburg Gazette quotes the following from the Ionian Islands, through a letter of the 10th inst., from Trieste:—'The Lord High Commissioner, Sir Howard Douglas, has received orders from London to retain the government of the islands until the arrival of his successor, Sir Colin Mackenzie, which will not be before

May next. This order proves that the recall of Sir Howard is not the result of the complaints laid against his government by the malcontents. We know, indeed, that England has rejected the representations of the inhabitants of Corfu, who demanded changes in the constitution.'

The Hereditary Investiture of Egypt granted to Mehemet Ali.—The Paris papers of Sunday evening publish the following:—

'We have received this evening, by means of the Austrian embassy, intelligence of importance from the east.

'On the 12th of January, one of the officers of the sultan left Constantinople for Alexandria, the bearer of a firman, by which his highness officially accords to Mehemet Ali the hereditary possession of Egypt.

'On the 14th of the same month Mehemet Ali restored the Turkish fleet.'

Upon this important intelligence the *Moniteur* comments in these terms:—

'The simple mention of the dates is sufficient to show that this act of the Pasha has been entirely spontaneous on his part, since he was then ignorant of the definite intention of the sultan with regard to him.

'On the other side, the despatch of the firman by the sultan preceding by two days the restoration of the fleet, proves that at Constantinople they acted with sincerity and good faith.

'It is the character of the two events we announce which gives them above all importance. We can conclude from them, that all the difficulties which disturb the peace of the east are definitely settled; and as the peace of the whole of Europe was connected with the solution of these difficulties, the news which has arrived will be received everywhere with the greatest interest.'

'The Messenger has the following:—

'The sultan has granted Mehemet Ali the hereditary investiture of the pschalic of Egypt.

'On the 12th of January, the Ottoman steamer Tairi Bahri, left Constantinople, bringing to Massloum Bey, the envoy of the sultan at Alexandria, supplementary instructions, together with a *hatti scherrif*, dated the same day, conferring on the pasha the hereditary possession of Egypt. This vessel probably reached Alexandria on the 17th of January.'

Lord Stanley's Irish registration bill, it will be seen by the copious report we have given of the debate on Tuesday evening in the House of Commons, was brought forward by his lordship, agreeably to notice, and its introduction carried by an immense majority. The ministers snarled at it, but durst not vote against it, and O'Connell had the glory of defeat all to himself. There is a still worse mortification in store for him—a heavy blow and great discouragement to popery and perjury.

London Times, Jan. 30.

The anticipations we had formed as to the character of the Ministerial measure upon the subject of the Poor Laws are not disappointed: Lord John Russell has proposed to the House of Commons to continue the Poor Law Commission for ten years—in other words, to make it perpetual. Whatever may be the modifications, in matters of detail, by which such a proposition is accompanied, it is admitted that no departure is contemplated from the principles of the existing system.

The Paris papers of Thursday have arrived, but bring no news of importance. The debate on the fortifications (which was on Wednesday evening adjourned over to Thursday), and the seizure of the journals which had published the letters shamefully ascribed to the King, are the sole topics referred to in them. The omission of any mention of France in the Queen's speech, and the opening paragraph which spoke only of the amicable dispositions of foreign Powers, and not of 'all Foreign Powers,' occasioned some surprise, and a considerable portion of uneasiness.

The *Journal des Debats*, the only paper which publishes the Queen's speech, contains the following observations on that document:—'The paragraph in the Queen's speech which refers to the foreign relations of Great Britain makes no mention of France. This a fact which we not mean to disguise. We accept this silence without exaggerating or extenuating its importance. This sort of international courtesy ought to be entirely free, and we have neither the right nor the wish to complain of the omission. The debates in Parliament, which have already commenced, will no doubt throw more light upon the consequences of the events which have occupied Europe. We shall wait for them before we judge definitely of the dispositions which the

Queen's speech abstains from expressing.

The Zurich Gazette of the 25th inst. contradicts an assertion made in a Paris journal, that the Austrian and Swiss ambassadors had demanded explanations of the Swiss Government relative to the suppression of the convents in that state.

The Chamber resumed on Thursday the debate on General Schneider's amendment to the first article of the Fortification Bill. The General had moved that 80,000,000 francs should be applied to the construction of a line of forts round the capital, at the distance of 4,000 yards from the present walls of the city. Messrs. Busieres, Lamartine, Georges Lavayette, de Remusat, and Mauguin, severally addressed the house for and against the amendment, which was still under discussion when our reporter closed his despatch.

The French funds declined on Thursday, in consequence of the omission of all reference to France in the Queen of England's speech.

The Madrid journals and letters from our correspondent of the 20th inst. have reached us by express.

Public opinion continued to be extremely divided respecting the Regency question. The Exaltados were anxious that the highest powers of the state should be conferred on Generals Van Halen, Rodil, and Linage; the Moderados of that party wished to name Messrs. Calatava and Arguelles co-Regents with General Espartero; and a third faction proposed to appoint the latter sole Regent of the kingdom. The *corps d'armee* of 60,000 men, now collecting between Toro, Albacete, Guadalaxara, &c., was, according to some, destined to support this last project, and not to operate against Portugal.

The last accounts received from Lisbon were of a satisfactory nature. The Portuguese Government had thought proper to suspend its armaments. The discussion on the 14th, and Ministers expected that it would be carried by a feeble majority. In case of rejection, the Chambers were to be dissolved.

The Castellano states that an English commission, deputed by several wealthy houses in London, had arrived at Carthage with instructions to take shares in the neighbouring mines, and purchase a large quantity of metals. The working of those mines, it appears, has a late assumed a great extension.

The Franconian Mercury announces, that the King of Prussia is about to relieve the Catholic bishops in his dominions from the necessity under which they have hitherto lain, of forwarding and receiving their correspondence with the Pope through the medium of the Government officers at Berlin. In future, the bishops are to correspond in the most unrestrained manner with the head of their church. This determination is likely to produce a considerable sensation in Germany, where even Catholic governments have hitherto withheld from the ecclesiastical authorities in their dominions the concession which has now been spontaneously made by a Protestant monarch.

The Chamber of Deputies commenced on Wednesday the discussion of the paragraphs of the Fortification Bill. The first article on which the debate opened was the following:—'A sum of 140,000,000 francs is specially allotted to the works of the fortification of Paris. M. de Beaumont moved an amendment, having for its object to reduce the sum to 20,000,000 francs, which were to be solely employed in erecting works of defence round St. Denis and Charenton. Marshal Sebastiani opposed the amendment, and declared in favour of the *en-ciente continue*, supported by advanced forts, to the exclusion of every other system. M. Joly seconded the amendment, which was combated by M. Chabaud Latour, and ultimately rejected by the Chamber.

M. Janvier then proposed the following amendment:—'There is open to the Minister of War, 1st, a credit of 35,000,000 francs upon the estimates of 1842; those credits shall be employed in establishing fortifications upon the line of St. Denis to Charenton.' This amendment was under discussion when our reporter closed his despatch.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 3.

Mr Crawford presented a petition from the East India and China Association of London, praying for an equalization of the duties on sugar and rum.

Admiral Stopford.—Lord J. Russell gave notice that on Friday, the 5th inst. he should move the thanks of the House to Admiral Stopford, the officer and man engaged in the late expedition to Syria.

Mr Hume gave notice that in the first